

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCHESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
\$135 Smith \$130
MC OR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 97.

No. 18,658. 號八十五百六千八萬一第 日七十二月正年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1918. 六拜禮 號九月三年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHAW, TOMES & Co.
General Managers, 1462

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.
COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMPROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
11163

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME-TABLE

| WEEK DAYS. | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 minutes |
| 8.00 " " 10.00 " " | " " 10 " |
| 10.00 " " 11.00 " " | " " 15 " |
| 11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. | " " 15 " |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " | " " 10 " |
| 1.15 " " 1.45 " " | " " 15 " |
| 1.45 " " 2.15 " " | " " 10 " |
| 2.15 " " 5.00 " " | " " 15 " |
| 5.00 " " 8.00 " " | " " 10 " |
| NIGHT CARS. | |
| 8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. | 8.30 to 11.00 p.m. |
| Every Half-Hour. | |
| 11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. | Every Quarter-Hour |
| SUNDAYS. | |
| 7.30 a.m. | |
| 8.00 " " 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 minutes |
| 10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. | " " 10 " |
| 11.30 " " 12.00 noon | " " 15 " |
| 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. | " " 10 " |
| 1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " | " " 15 " |
| 5.30 " " 6.00 " " | " " 10 " |
| 6.00 " " 6.30 " " | " " 15 " |
| 6.30 " " 8.30 " " | " " 10 " |
| NIGHTS CARS on Week Days. | |
| Extra Car at 12 Midnight. | |

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or by Comptroller Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers, 1462

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 6 Through Express a.m. | No. 7 Local a.m. | No. 9 Through Express a.m. | No. 11 Local a.m. | No. 13 Through Express p.m. | No. 15 Local p.m. | No. 17 Through Express p.m. | No. 19 Local p.m. | No. 21 Local p.m. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| CANTON (Tai She Tau) | dep. 7.25 | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 |
| SHEN LUNG | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 | dep. 9.05 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.25 | dep. 9.35 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 9.55 | dep. 10.05 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 10.25 | dep. 10.35 | dep. 10.45 | dep. 10.55 | dep. 11.05 | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.25 | dep. 11.35 | dep. 11.45 |
| Sheng Shui | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.25 | dep. 11.35 | dep. 11.45 | dep. 11.55 | dep. 12.05 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 12.25 | dep. 12.35 |
| Taipei | dep. 11.45 | dep. 11.55 | dep. 12.05 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 12.25 | dep. 12.35 | dep. 12.45 | dep. 12.55 | dep. 1.05 |
| Taipei Market | dep. 12.15 | dep. 12.25 | dep. 12.35 | dep. 12.45 | dep. 12.55 | dep. 1.05 | dep. 1.15 | dep. 1.25 | dep. 1.35 |
| Taipei | dep. 12.45 | dep. 12.55 | dep. 1.05 | dep. 1.15 | dep. 1.25 | dep. 1.35 | dep. 1.45 | dep. 1.55 | dep. 2.05 |
| Sheng Shui | dep. 1.15 | dep. 1.25 | dep. 1.35 | dep. 1.45 | dep. 1.55 | dep. 2.05 | dep. 2.15 | dep. 2.25 | dep. 2.35 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 1.45 | dep. 1.55 | dep. 2.05 | dep. 2.15 | dep. 2.25 | dep. 2.35 | dep. 2.45 | dep. 2.55 | dep. 3.05 |
| SHEN LUNG | dep. 2.15 | dep. 2.25 | dep. 2.35 | dep. 2.45 | dep. 2.55 | dep. 3.05 | dep. 3.15 | dep. 3.25 | dep. 3.35 |
| Hong Hom | dep. 2.45 | dep. 2.55 | dep. 3.05 | dep. 3.15 | dep. 3.25 | dep. 3.35 | dep. 3.45 | dep. 3.55 | dep. 4.05 |
| KOWLOON | dep. 3.15 | dep. 3.25 | dep. 3.35 | dep. 3.45 | dep. 3.55 | dep. 4.05 | dep. 4.15 | dep. 4.25 | dep. 4.35 |

UP TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 4 Local a.m. | No. 5 Through Express a.m. | No. 8 Through Express a.m. | No. 10 Local a.m. | No. 12 Through Express p.m. | No. 14 Local p.m. | No. 16 Through Express p.m. | No. 18 Local p.m. | No. 20 Through Express p.m. | No. 22 Local p.m. |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Last Ferry | dep. 6.55 | dep. 7.05 | dep. 7.15 | dep. 7.25 | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 |
| leave | dep. 6.55 | dep. 7.05 | dep. 7.15 | dep. 7.25 | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 |
| KOWLOON | dep. 6.55 | dep. 7.05 | dep. 7.15 | dep. 7.25 | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 7.05 | dep. 7.15 | dep. 7.25 | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 |
| Sheng Shui | dep. 7.15 | dep. 7.25 | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 |
| Taipei | dep. 7.25 | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 |
| Taipei Market | dep. 7.35 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 | dep. 9.05 |
| Taipei | dep. 7.45 | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 | dep. 9.05 | dep. 9.15 |
| Sheng Shui | dep. 7.55 | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 | dep. 9.05 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.25 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 8.05 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 | dep. 9.05 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.25 | dep. 9.35 |
| SHEN LUNG | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 | dep. 9.05 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.25 | dep. 9.35 | dep. 9.45 |
| CANTON (Tai She Tau) | dep. 8.25 | dep. 8.35 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 8.55 | dep. 9.05 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.25 | dep. 9.35 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 9.55 |

* Will stop at Taipei and Sheng Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight
on Notices being given to the guard.

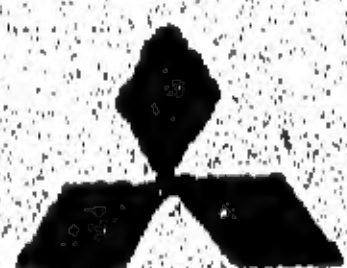
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| Stations | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|-----------|-----------|-------|------------|-----------|
| Fanling | dep. 8.30 | 11.20 | 2.50 | |
| Shataukok | arr. 9.15 | 12.30 | 3.50 | |
| Fanling | | | dep. 10.00 | 1.20 6.00 |
| Shataukok | | | arr. 11.00 | 2.30 6.00 |

1462



MITSU BISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

| | DOCK No. 1 | DOCK No. 2 | DOCK No. 3 |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Length on Keel Blocks | 516 feet | 350 " | 714 feet |
| Width of Entrance on bottom | 77 " | 53 " | 55 " |
| Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 96 " | 54 " | 44 " |

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

| | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Lifting Power | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 12,000 tons |
| Max. Length of Ship taken in | 400 feet | 500 feet | 500 feet |
| Max. Breadth of Ship taken in | 55 " | 55 " | 55 " |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken in | 23 " | 23 " | 23 " |

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Length on Keel Blocks | 388 feet 0 inch. |
| Breadth at Entrance on bottom | 55 " 0 " |
| Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 55 " 0 " |

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

1717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD. QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS HONGKONG OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established 1834. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed \$14,000,000.

**FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE**

HONGKONG BRANCH.
4 Des Voeux Road, Central
Tel. No. 200

1462

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 9th MARCH, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

SUNDAY, 10th MARCH, 1918.

10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

MONDAY, 11th MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

TUESDAY, 12th MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "KINSHAN" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HONAM"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
1461

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BOND DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES).

TICKETS \$5 each, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| WAR CHARITIES will receive | \$125,000 |
| FIRST PRIZE | \$187,500 |
| SECOND PRIZE | \$56,250 |
| THIRD PRIZE | \$37,500 |
| 100 PRIZES of \$1,000 to \$50 | \$93,750 |
| Total | \$500,000 |

YOUR \$5 TICKET

MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores.

1164

FOR SALE

| USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different) | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1000 Stamps \$ 8.00 | 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00 |
| 1500 " 18.00 | 3000 " 100.00 |
| 1800 " 23.00 | 4000 " 175.00 |
| 2000 " 25.00 | |

GRACA & CO.

No. 14 WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE

GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place,
Singapore are HONORARY AGENTS
of the STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE
Guild, where subscription are received, new
Members are enrolled and all Members are
welcomed as Visitors during their stay
in port.

1122

HOTELS

THE
**HONGKONG
HOTEL**
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.

**KING EDWARD
HOTEL.**

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 873.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL
Manager.

THE
PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

1465

THE
VICTORIA HOTEL
CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,
Shamoen.

The only European Hotel in
Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. EYLES.
1468



**MITSUBISHI IGOSHI (KAWAISHA
MITSUBISHI Co.)**

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1749]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES to be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS.

THURSDAY.

the 14th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.
Admission: \$1.00 (Children Half-Price).
Mrs. LOCKER will present the Prize at 5 P.M.

FRIDAY.

the 15th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.
Admission 30 cts.

The Band of the 15th Infantry will play on both days.

Ten will be supplied at 50 cents per head by the HONGKONG HOTEL (who have personally offered to give half the proceeds to War Charities).

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1756]

LOOSE-LEAF BOOKS & NOTE-BOOKS.



MATSUMOTO SHOSHU.

Shio-cho, Otsu, Nihonbashi,

TOKYO, JAPAN.

Catalogue sent in exchange

for 10 Sen.

Correspondence invited.

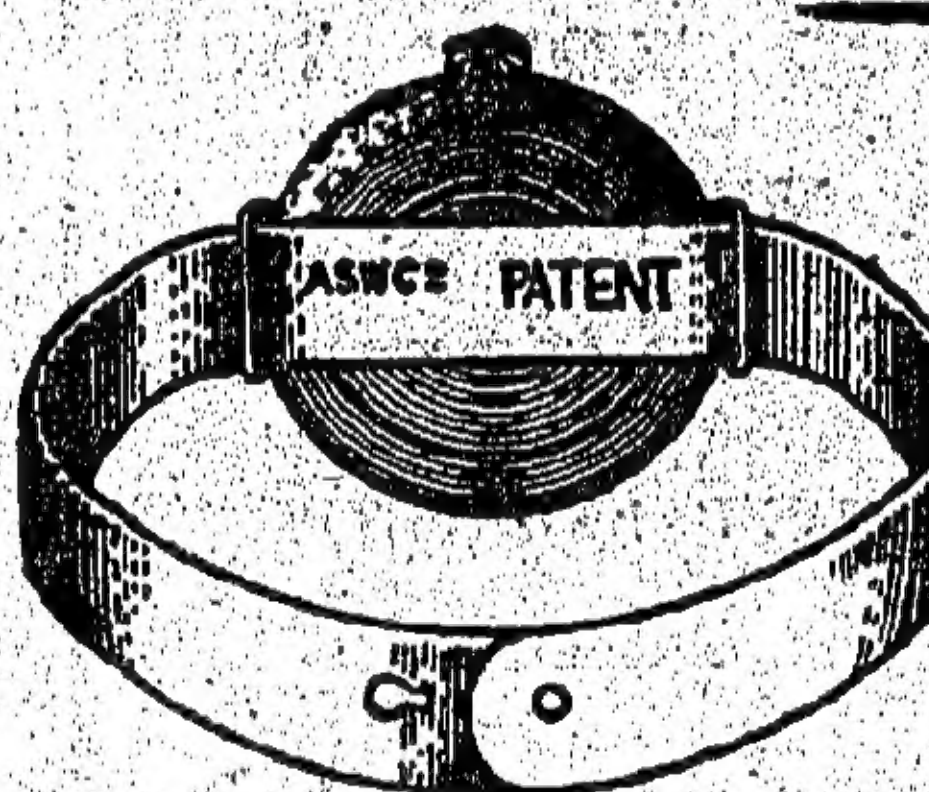
[1757]

NOTICE

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.

GAMMETER'S PATENT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE: IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's PATENT (No. 1703) was granted in the United Kingdom on the 23rd August, 1915, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG, to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.

ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.

Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,
7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

[1748]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the 5th Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweepstakes, Place and Winner also Cash Sweep tickets holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 2.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweep, Place and Winner) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
Hongkong Jockey Club.

[1717]

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED SECOND-HAND WIRE NETTING in any quantity.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1750]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1918. [1713]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1743]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Fodor's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club Rooms on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 1.30 P.M.

By Order,
R. DES VREUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918. [1730]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1753]

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

THE 27th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS will be held in the Institution Rooms on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 9 P.M.

S. BAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

[1741]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that accommodation for First-Class Passengers will be provided on the GOODS TRAIN leaving Kowloon at 11 Noon on SATURDAY, 9th instant, calling at Taro and Shaukei Bay.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, 8th March, 1918. [1746]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. E. MARTY, Rene Sallé, Successor, has as from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., the S.S. "HARON," which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Shanghai, and also the right to use the name of A. E. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 350.

P. A. LAPOQUE & Co.,

Rene Sallé, Successor.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1740]

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 1st Fl.

Apply—

DUNCAN CLARK,

Care of Messrs. CAWSON & Co.

[1734]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

The Manager,

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,

4, Connaught Road Central.

[1748]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[1739]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[1738]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—

TONG SENG & Co.,

19, Queen's Road Central.

[1767]

WANTED.

A T the PRANK for a little girl of 2 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.

Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1768]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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do. do. do. [1735]

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[173]

BIRTH.

COCHRAN.—At the Government Civil Hospital on March 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. COCHRAN, of Naval Yard, a daughter. [1763]

MARRIAGE.

MORRISON—STRACHAN.—At the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on March 2nd, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. A. J. Walker, Dean, ALAN MORRISON, of Perthshire, Scotland, to VERA STRACHAN, of Melbourne, Australia.

DEATHS.

MUSICANT.—At Tselita, Siberia, on February 27th, MARTIN MUSICANT, former Russian Postmaster at Shanghai, aged 54 years.

SOUZA.—At 50, Boone Road, Shanghai, on March 3rd, VIRIATO BONIFACIO DE SOUZA, aged 58 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VREUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINCH STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9th MARCH, 1918.

THE PASSING OF AN IRISH PATRIOT

By the death of Mr. JOHN REDMOND Ireland loses a devoted son and the British Empire a loyal citizen. It is nearly forty years since he first made his appearance in politics by the side of PARNELL, and to those who remember only the dignified statesman of later years it will come as a surprise to learn that in the earlier part of his Parliamentary career he was one of the stormy petrels of the House of Commons. On the very first day that he entered Parliament he was suspended with the rest of the Irish Party for refusing to vote, and in 1888 he served a term of imprisonment for a political offence. Those, however, were the days of rough campaigning which prepared the way for the more orderly methods that followed. On the death of PARNELL, to whom he remained loyal "in the face of English morality and Irish clericalism," Mr. REDMOND became the leader of the Parnellites, the smallest party in the Parliament of 1892, except Mr. KEIR HARRIS, and the great skill which he displayed in that position marked him out for the chairmanship of the reunited Nationalists in 1900. Unlike his predecessor, he was not a dictator, but ruled his followers by consent. One of the ablest Parliamentarians in the House, his methods were constitutional, and it was largely due to his tactful generalship that the old feuds of

of the Irish issue vanished and Home Rule was at last placed on the Statute Book. He had no anti-British sentiment; he realized that Ireland's stake in the Empire was too large for her to be detached from it. His loyalty to the British connection, indeed, alienated from him the allegiance of the Sinn Feiners and other extremists. On the declaration of war with Germany he told the Government that they might take their troops from Ireland, and that "if it is allowed us, in comradeship with our brethren in the North we will ourselves defend the coast of our own country." No one more deeply deplored the Irish revolt that subsequently took place. "The movement," he declared, "was insane and anti-patriotic. Germany plotted it, Germany organised it, Germany paid for it. It was a German invasion of Ireland as brutal, as selfish, as cynical as Germany's invasion of Belgium." He steadfastly opposed the application of compulsory military service to Ireland because he feared it would create strife, but he never hesitated to point out the path of duty to his fellow-countrymen in this time of crisis with all the persuasive eloquence of which he was an acknowledged master. His death, at the age of sixty-seven, will be regretted by men of all shades of political opinion throughout the Empire, for even those who did not share his views never doubted his honesty of purpose. His transparent sincerity, matchless oratory, and generous nature won for him the profound respect of the House of Commons. Amongst his political opponents he had no personal enemies, for there was never any poison in his shafts. Had he been spared to see the differences between his own fellow-countrymen composed—differences which alone prevent the full fruition of his life's work—he would undoubtedly have been the leading figure in the Irish Parliament. By the irony of fate he leaves the scene just at the moment when there is a prospect that, as the outcome of the Irish Convention, the hopes which he cherished for so many years are on the point of realization.

The Hongkong Ice Co.'s annual meeting will be held on the 27th inst.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society's show will be held at the Botanical Gardens instead of in the City Hall.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society's annual show of flowers and vegetables will be held in the Botanical Gardens on the 14th inst.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 23rd February amounted to 50,429 tons and the sales 50,261 tons.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on the 27th inst., at 11 a.m.

The Hongkong Weekly Press, published this morning, contains a full report of the evidence taken at the first day's sitting of the enquiry into the Racecourse Disaster, in addition to all other local news of interest to overseas readers.

Prof. E. Dannenberg has issued invitations for the 4th annual Pupils' Pianoforte Recital to be held in the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on the 20th inst., at 5.15 p.m. A second concert has also been arranged to take place in the same Hall on the 25th, at 5.15 p.m., the entire proceeds to be given in aid of the orphans of the Portuguese victims who perished in the Racecourse catastrophe. Tickets may be obtained at all the music stores.

The funeral of Mrs. Basilton, of Kowloon, a victim of the prevailing epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, took place yesterday morning, at Happy Valley, the service being conducted by the Rev. B. C. Taylor, of St. Andrew's. The chief mourners were Mr. N. L. Railton (husband and eldest son, respectively, of the deceased). A large number of friends attended to pay a last mark of respect, and there were numerous floral tributes, including wreaths from "Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon Cricket Club, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Ewo Junior Mess.

The usual monthly Whist Drives were held at Belchers and Mount Davis on the 6th and 7th instants, respectively, thanks to the generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund. On each occasion there was a large attendance, and refreshment was served, the troops spending an enjoyable time. The prize-winners were: Mt. Davis—1st, L/Cpl. Kirby, R.A.M.C.; 2nd, Sapper Osborne, R.E.; 3rd, Gr. Horsfall, R.G.A.; 4th, Gr. Roberts, R.G.A.; Belchers—1st, Bombr. Cooper, R.G.A.; 2nd, Gr. Cooper, R.G.A.; 3rd, Gr. Turner, R.G.A.; 4th, Gr. Wickham, R.G.A.; 5th, Gr. Simpson, R.G.A.; 6th, Gr. Abbott, R.G.A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GRESSON STREET FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you for publication a further list of subscriptions to the above Fund received from the Staff of the Taikoo Dockyard per Mr. G. T. Bird, \$381; and to acknowledge an amount received per Staff Inspectors J. C. Wildin and S. J. Clarke, H.K.P.R., \$500; which with the subscriptions already acknowledged (\$14,757) brings the final total of the fund to \$15,638.

Please make the following correction in the lists already published by you:—The subscription of \$250 from Mr. G. P. Lammert should be from Mr. G. P. Lammert and Chief Inspector H. A. Lammert, H.K.P.R., and that of \$50 from Messrs. W. M. and G. Humphreys. —I am, sir, yours faithfully,

ALLAN BAILEY

(Hon. Treasurer).

G. T. Bird, J. B. Chapman, W. R. Oswald, J. Weir, A. Davidson, R. H. Cousins, and C. W. Brown—\$10 each.

J. Millar, G. Grot, E. M. French, J. Waldron, J. G. R. Foulds, A. Smith, E. B. Cubey, W. Weir, George Gerrard, J. Stewart, J. B. Speirs, A. W. Juster, W. Wotherspoon, A. Stalker, J. F. Allen, W. J. Eldridge, A. Leon, G. W. Milne, A. Chalmers, J. T. Green, A. W. Millar, W. J. Clark, W. H. Prowse, J. MacLachlan, A. Whitelaw, P. T. Farrell, J. Simpson, T. Scott, K. K. Duncan, A. E. Goldinich, J. D. Polley, P. W. Ramsay, G. Morrison, J. A. Hunter, R. Waller, W. Kerr, W. McKay, A. Hamilton, J. J. Harrington, C. Strafford, D. M. McKay, D. McNeill, W. M. Bell, J. H. Hansen, R. Gray, J. P. Middleton, A. F. McIntosh, J. C. Christian, Lam Kok Li Quing Tong, and Chak Koo—\$5 each.

A. B. Ramsay, M. J. Wells, C. Dickens, T. Grimshaw, D. Young, G. E. Brown, J. Gardner, Chan Hing, and Yu Pui—\$3 each.

Pun Choy, Yung Chung, Woo, Yes, Li Fat, and Ng Sau—\$2 each.

Shun Ching, Tam Koon, Cheong Hoi, Ko Yau, See Cheong, Wong Yung Yau, Ng Wan Hoi, Yau Hang Lung, Cheong, Ho Lau, and Kwok, P. C. \$1 each.

Tin Ping, Cheong Yau, Lau Sang, Tong Ping, Ho Loi, Tong Mok, Cho Tung, Lo Sang Kee, and Yip Pat Ching—50 cents each.

Li Pat 30 cents.

Cheong Wing 30 cents.

CANTON NEWS

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

NORTH CHARGED

THE WAR.

REMARKABLE ADMISSION OF WAR'S ORIGIN.

ROUMANIA SIGNS PRELIMINARY TREATY.

GERMANY PROVOKING SCANDINAVIANS.

HINT OF ULTIMATUM TO DENMARK.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS DEFERRED.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS AND ATTEMPTS REPULSED.

LONDON, March 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed a raid under cover of a heavy barrage eastward of Epehy.

We also repulsed attempts south-eastward of Bois-Grenier and eastward of Pœlcapelle.

There was considerable activity by the enemy's artillery at dawn in the Neuve Chapelle sector.

ENEMY ARTILLERY MORE ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy artillery is more active at St. Quentin, Bois Grenier, Cambrai and Ypres.

We bombed railway sidings north-eastward of Lille.

We brought down three aeroplanes.

One of ours is missing.

Our night-fliers bombed Ingelmunster railway station and an aerodrome at St. Quentin.

All our machines returned.

BRITISH WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, March 8th.

A high British Military Authority, in the course of a weekly review, says that the enemy has now a majority of 18 Divisions over the Allies on the Western Front, and this is still increasing. Of course, the Allied Divisions are larger, and we have accumulated large masses of artillery, guns and aeroplanes. The Allies are superior in these. The enemy's major preparations for an offensive are more or less complete. We have reached the stage when it is impossible to prophesy. The enemy can attack when his local preparations are complete, but these are more difficult to discover than the larger movements. The object of enemy raids, besides gaining information from prisoners, is to develop an offensive spirit.

GERMAN'S DISREGARD FOR ENGAGEMENTS.

Another example of the German disregard for engagements is the discovery in Mesopotamia of an order signed by Major Druffel, of the German General Staff, to "communicate discreetly to the Kurdish Chiefs that, despite the armistice, they are to accelerate the Russian withdrawal by raids, robberies and ambushes. The Russian withdrawal must be as costly as possible."

FRENCH FRONT.

FAIRLY VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, March 7th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly violent bombardments in the region of Rheims, in the direction of Prunay, in the section of Marquise, Champagne, and in the region of Lingé Anvillers in the Vosges.

ENEMY RAIDS STOPPED.

LONDON, March 8th.

A communiqué states:—There was reciprocal artillery firing in the regions of Comrichy and Rheims.

Last night enemy raids on our trenches from Avocourt Wood to north-west of Hill 344 were everywhere stopped by our fire.

To-day there was intermittent bombardment of our lines in the region of Avocourt, north of Douaumont.

AMERICAN TROOPS CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, March 8th.

The American Headquarters in France reports:—The American troops are occupying a new sector on the French Front in Lorraine, where they repulsed German raiders and inflicted losses.

The French General commanding the sector congratulated American Headquarters on the behaviour of the troops.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

LONDON, March 7th.

Penzance sends a story of German inhumanity. A submarine shelled a Belgian smack with a crew of four, wounding the Captain, who remained on the smack, while the crew, including the Captain's son, took to the boat. The latter were compelled to row two German men to the smack, where a German fired a revolver at the Captain, killing him. Then they bombed the smack, and cast the crew adrift without food and without water. They were picked up later by an English patrol-boat.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF KIEFF DENIED.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

The Bolshevik Newsagency denies that the Germans captured Kieff, which is in the hands of the Soviets.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

KRYLENKO RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

It is reported that General Krylenko has resigned owing to a disagreement with the People's Commissaries.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE GERMAN REFERENCES TO PEACE.

LONDON, March 8th.

It is significant that the German official congratulatory references to the Russian peace hail the event as a military triumph. The Kaiser, telegraphing to von Hindenburg, says that the battles of Tannenberg, Masuren, Lodz and the breakthrough at Gorlice and Kownow laid the foundations of victory, and concludes:—"God will continue to aid us." Speaking in the Prussian Lower House, the President, after dwelling upon the German victories against Russia, said:—"We are now able to concentrate solely upon the Western Front, where a hard and final battle is impending. There, too, we shall be victorious, with God's help."

GERMAN PRESS VIEW.

The *Muenchenerpost* and *Mannheim Volkstimme* both take a gloomy view of the Russian peace. They declare that, apart from future trouble, it is doubtful where Germany can secure relief from a military standpoint by her Army in view of the internal insecurity of Russia.

APPENDIX TO TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

A Berlin semi-official report states that the economic and political appendix to the Russian Peace Treaty generally restores the Russo-German Commercial Treaty of 1904, secures direct commercial connection with Persia and Afghanistan and protects Germany against increases of Russian duty until 1925. It restores all German private rights, including the earliest payment of debts to German creditors.

SPITZBERGEN'S FUTURE.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

In the appendix to the Russian Treaty, both parties undertake to organize Spitzbergen according to the German proposal.

CONQUESTS OF REVOLUTION NULLIFIED.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

The leader of the Russian Peace Delegates, speaking at a Conference of Soviets at Moscow, said that the Economic Treaty with Germany nullified all conquests of the Revolution.

The Germans had forced them to abandon the nationalisation of banks, which henceforth would be German banks. SOVIETS' ADVICE.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Central Executive of the Soviets recommends to the Soviet Congress the ratification of the Russo-German Powers Peace Treaty.

GERMANY AND THE AALANDS SWEDEN'S APPREHENSION JUSTIFIED.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

The apprehensions recently expressed by the Swedish Press on German designs in Finland are now justified by the arrival of a German force at the Aaland Islands.

ANXIETY IN THE FATHERLAND. The proceedings in the Reichstag Committee on March 4th indicate that Germany's action is also causing anxiety in the Fatherland.

The Socialists Ledebour, Haase, David and Ebert bombarded the Foreign Under-Secretary Busche with questions. For instance, why news of the Swedish protest was withheld in Germany, and why Sweden was treated so brusquely. The speakers insisted that such interference would turn to Germany's disadvantage by exasperating the Finns and Scandinavians. The protests were not confined to the Socialists. Herr Botheim, Progressive, said he sympathised with the Finnish White Guards, but intervention in Finland was Sweden's affair, not Germany's. Herr Busche replied:—We are responding to Finnish appeals for help, and Sweden has not objected.

GERMANY'S EXPLANATION.

In Berlin it is announced that a German Island Force, anchored at Eckeroed, Aaland Islands, on March 6th, is officially explained that the force is destined to establish a halting-place in connection with the despatch of assistance to Finland.

SWEDISH ILL-WILL.

The *Westerbotten* emphasises that the pro-German feeling hitherto existing in Sweden had changed to a scarcely disguised ill-will, even before the German intervention in Finland. The paper says that Sweden was planning a line of steamers from Finland to Petrograd and Finland to England in order to become the connecting link in the traffic between East and West.

SCANDINAVIAN OPINION.

STOCKHOLM, March 7th.

The Government organ, *Aften Tidningen*, states that the fact that a German squadron had been despatched to the Aaland Islands just when Russia was preparing to submit to Germany's peace conditions, including the evacuation of Finland, puts the matter in a very peculiar light. The deepest suspicion exists in Sweden regarding the intention behind the action.

The *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* states that the paragraph regarding the Aaland Islands in the Russian Peace Treaty indicates that a German hegemony of the Baltic is contemplated, and brings fresh disappointments to the whole of Scandinavia.

The Christiania *Tidens Tegn* says that Norwegian public opinion will support the Government if the latter does not shrink from giving their Swedish kinsmen their full moral support in the matter of Finland.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

HINT OF ULTIMATUM.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

The German newspapers are hinting at an ultimatum to Denmark on account of the intervention of the German prize-crew of the *Igotamendi*.

THE DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DESIRE TO AVOID WAR.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

Professor Delbruck interviewed in the *Neues Wiener Journal*, after characterising Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's communication-cabled on March 2nd as the greatest diplomatic clumsiness, made a remarkable admission regarding the origin of the war. It was not hard to show that the British really did not desire war. The British Government also took pretty considerably, if not the utmost, trouble to avoid war.

ADMISSION IN REICHSTAG.

In the Reichstag, Foreign Under-Secretary von Dem Busche, admitted the accuracy of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's communication mentioned by M. Pichon on March 2nd.

Vorwaerts points out that France could never have accepted the demand, which was solely made in order to bring an inevitable catastrophe to a climax.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, March 7th.

There is another crisis in Spain. Telegrams, which are censored, indicate a conflict between the Military and the civil authorities, apparently due to the insistence of the Army, supported by the War Minister, on the adoption without Parliamentary authority of the Army reform demands of the military committees which overthrew the Government last June.

LATEST CABLES.

CABINET APPROVE THE REFORMS.

MADRID, March 7th.

The Cabinet crisis has been averted by the Cabinet unanimously approving the proposed military reforms.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LATE MR. JOHN REDMOND.

CONVENTION'S SORROW AND TRIBUTE.

The Press Bureau announce:—The Irish Convention passed a resolution of sorrow at Mr. John Redmond's death, paying a tribute to his invaluable services. The Convention adjourned until after the funeral.

TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister paid a tribute to Mr. John Redmond's ability, judgment, dignity and honourableness. He said that Mr. Redmond's great Parliamentary talent entitled him to aspire to any position in the Empire, but he gave everything to Ireland. It was a tragedy that he had been struck down before he had achieved the great purpose of his life. His death was a loss not only to Ireland but to Great Britain. He yearned for an Anglo-Irish reconciliation, for which his last words to the Prime Minister were a plea. Mr. Asquith paid a very high tribute to the assiduity, patience, tact, knowledge and judgment Mr. Redmond had contributed to the Home Rule cause, and declared that the whole Empire had been impoverished by his death.

Sir Edward Carson mourned the death of a great Irishman and an honourable opponent, with whom he had never exchanged one single bitter personal word.

SYMPATHETIC PRESS REFERENCES.

LONDON, March 8th.

There is universal regret at Mr. John Redmond's unexpected death. The evening papers contain long sympathetic accounts of his career, and describe him as the leading figure in Ireland's Parliamentary history for a generation. He was also one of the great figures in the political life of the United Kingdom. Testimony is paid to his outstanding political acumen, brilliant service and his exceptional oratorical powers. His patriotic attitude at the outbreak of the war, when Ireland was at fever-heat of political excitement, is recalled, also his efforts to induce recruitment in Ireland and his endeavours to restrain Sinn Feinism.

The Prime Minister and leaders of all parties, also the leading Ulster members of Parliament, deplore the sad event. The *Westminster Gazette* says Mr. Redmond was one of those who bear the heat and burden of the day while others reap the reward.

DEBATE ON NAVAL ESTIMATES.

THE REMOVAL OF ADMIRAL JELICOE.

LONDON, March 8th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Naval Estimates, Sir Edward Carson stated that he had not been consulted regarding the removal of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe from the Admiralty, although he was then a member of the Cabinet. He declared that Admiral Jellicoe, who left the Admiralty, had absolute confidence in the Fleet, and that his dismissal was a national calamity.

Sir Eric Geddes admitted that he was responsible for the decision to remove Admiral Jellicoe. He consulted certain members of the War Cabinet concerning the matter. Mr. Bonar Law did not agree that the whole War Cabinet should have taken the responsibility for the removal of Admiral Jellicoe. The Minister in charge of the Department was responsible for the change in the department. During the Asquith Government, the Commander-in-Chief in France and the Chief of Staff were changed without members of the War Cabinet being consulted.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that in cases like Admiral Jellicoe's responsibility must be divided between the Ministerial head of the department and the Prime Minister. Sir Eric Geddes interposed, saying that he acted entirely on his own initiative. The Prime Minister, concurring in his action, no suggestion of pressure had ever been put upon him to make any Admiralty change.

Mr. Bonar Law, concluding, said that Mr. Lloyd George privately assured him that neither he (Mr. Lloyd George) nor any member of the Government had any thing whatever to do with the Press articles referring to the Admiralty changes. Mr. C. Bellairs said that the Admiralty was right in its decision. One reason for Admiral Jellicoe's going concerned the successful closing of the Dover Straits. Since Admiral Jellicoe left the Straits had been closed to submarines.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO. GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, March 8th.

The Press Bureau announce:—The Serbian Legation denies the German report that peace negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro are impending.

ROUMANIA AND CENTRAL POWERS.

PRELIMINARY TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, March 8th.

A message from Bucharest states that the Preliminary Treaty has been signed at Buzza between the Quadruplice and Roumania.

The treaty provides that Roumania cedes the Dobruja as far as the Danube. The Quadruplice will provide the maintenance of the trade route for Roumania via Constanta to the Black Sea. Roumania accepts in principle the frontier rectifications demanded by Austro-Hungary, which are not specified, also the economic measures corresponding to them.

The demobilisation of the least eight Roumanian Divisions is immediately promised. General Mackensen will share in the control of the demobilisation with the Roumanian Command. The remaining demobilisation will be undertaken when the Russo-Roumanian peace is restored. The Roumanian troops will immediately evacuate Austro-Hungarian territory. The Roumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strength the railway transport of the Quadruplice troops through Moldavia and Besarabia to Odessa.

WHAT THE TREATY MEANS.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

A well-informed Vienna quarter states that the Transylvanian frontier adjustments generally mean the protection of the Iron Gate and the Petroseni mines, and also military precautions. The economic demands, particularly relate to imports of petroleum and agricultural products. Facilities to Odessa are necessary in order to safeguard the transport of grain and supplies from Odessa to the Central Powers.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 7th.

The French arrivals for the week were 865, and the sailings 745. Of the sinkings two were under 1,000 tons, and four were unsuccessfully attacked.

SIBERIAN SITUATION.

DESTROYING SIBERIAN RAILWAY BRIDGES.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

It is reported that the Russians are destroying the bridges on the Trans-Siberian railway between Lake Baikal and the Chinese frontier.

UNITED STATES ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States has not communicated with Japan as regards intervention in Siberia. If any views of the American Government are to be expressed they will probably be conveyed to Great Britain, who is acting as intermediary. The United States Government is now considering the moral effect upon Russia if the Japanese take action, but she desires that absolute necessity should first establish this. This view has been conveyed to Japan. The United States Government has not assented, dissented or protested. Nevertheless Japan, already understanding the friendly attitude of the United States, and understands, moreover, that the United States credits the Japanese with disinterestedness if action in Siberia should be taken.

THE "TIMES" RETURNS TO 3D.

LONDON, March 7th.

Owing to the further restrictions in the import of paper and papermaking materials operating since March 1st the *Times* is increasing its price to three-pence from March 11th.

REDUCTION IN SPINNING AMERICAN COTTON.

DUE TO SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE.

LONDON, March 7th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Manchester states that, owing to the shortage of tonnage for American cotton, the Control Board has decided to allow only 50 per cent. of the spindles and looms on American cotton to run, except where licensed for Government work or on fine counts. The reduction amounts to about ten per cent. of the present production of yarn and cloth from American cotton. The output of fine yarn and fine cloth from Egyptian cotton is not affected.

"A NON-NEUTRAL ACT"

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

The beginning of German campaign against neutrality is indicated in an inspired article in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which says:—"The fact that negotiations are proceeding between Holland and Scandinavia with the United States for the latter's chartering of their vessels means that they are participating in an economic war against Germany, which, therefore, is a non-neutral act."

BYE-ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7th.

The Democrats have won four Congressional bye-elections in New York, giving the Democrats control in the House of Representatives, where the Republican majority had hitherto been one.

ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY.

NEW YORK, March 7th.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government is sending back Ambassador Neon to Washington. Mr. Neon resigned on January 4th, opposing Argentina's neutrality, in face of the Luxemburg Disagreement. His return is interpreted as indicating a cessation of neutrality by Argentina, which will now probably reserve exports for the *Entente* in exchange for coal and financial support for developing industries.

NEW ZEALAND AND SAMOA.

WELLINGTON, March 7th.

The Premier said that he was going to the War Cabinet and Imperial Conference from a sense of duty.

Referring to Samoa, he said that New Zealand was anxious, because Samoa was the key to the South Pacific. If restored it would become the headquarters of the German Fleet and the centre of operations in the Pacific Ocean. The British flag was carried away from Samoa in 1899, and New Zealand boys carried it back in 1914. The Premier hoped that it had gone back to stay.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, March 7th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was carefully examining the proposals for a League of Nations to enforce peace after the war, and doubtedless the Allies were acting in a similar manner.

REGULATION OF FOOD SALES.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhonda has empowered the Local Food Committees to regulate the retail sale of any article of food and to fix the quantity to be consumed.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated March 8th, 1918, state:—

Our last report was dated 1st March, and during the week under review, our local market has been somewhat quiet, and, with the exception of Cotton shares, the volume of business has not been very large. Shanghai market has been very active in all the Cotton Mill Companies and prices mark a good advance. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been demoralized, in consequence of the prohibition for 2 months of the export of Rubber to the U.K., and prices, at the moment, show a heavy fall. The following are our latest wire quotations:—

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Ayer Panas | | \$ 8.00 |
| Glenclyns | | 9.20 |
| Kodaks | | 3.60 |
| Malaka Pindas | | 1.90 |
| Malakoffs | | 4.20 |
| New Serendubs | | 4.20 ex div. 35 cents |
| Pajamas | | 11.00 |
| Sandycrofts | | 3.70 |
| Tapahs | | 17.00 |

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/5 1/2 per lb. Bar silver is 48 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 3/-. Singapore T.T. is 120 1/2. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at 60, and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/- bills is nominal at 60 1/2.

BAKES.—Sales of Hongkong and Shanghai have been made at \$630, at which rate they close firm.

MARINE INSURANCES.—A good business has been done in Unions at \$900, and further shares could be placed at \$320, but no shares are offering. Yangtzeas are wanted at \$205 with exchange 74 1/2. North China have buyers at the improved rate of Tls. 120.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have come to business at \$230, at which they close, nominal. China Fires are unchanged at \$123 buyers.

SHIPPING.—A large business has been done in Indo-China Deferred for cash at from \$162 down to \$155, and they close with buyers offering \$157, and no shares coming out. Douglases have been quiet, but there are buyers at \$75. Steamboats have improved to a buying quotation of \$16, notwithstanding the disappointing report issued last month. Star Ferries are nominal at \$28.

ORANGE.—Lankate have been done

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

are recommending
PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

ALLIES' GREAT TASK. ENFORCING OUR WAR AIMS. —SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by the American Luncheon Club in London recently. The American Ambassador, Mr. Hines Page, who presided, said he had often wondered, as they all had, in thinking of Mr. Churchill's remarkable career, that if he had been wholly American, he would have done so much when he was only half an American, what would he have done if he had been wholly American? Mr. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, observed that we had now arrived at the main crisis of the war, the great issues of which could only be satisfactorily resolved by the vehement and effective action of the United States as a factor in the conflict. It was very lucky thing that at the present moment the two Anglo-Saxon democracies should each have leaders who, by the march of events and their own great qualities, had so far surpassed their contemporaries as to acquire the right and the power to speak without challenge in the name of the nations as a whole. (Cheers.) The sombre and majestic pronouncements of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and of the President of the United States were in complete accord, and had been ratified by the unanimous assent of the British and American people. Our views had been accepted by the Latin nations, who were our valiant allies.

The future is not yet won (he proceeded); indeed, it is yet to be maintained, and the worst trials of Armageddon are yet to be endured. All parties, all classes, all creeds of opinion, even the most pacific, are agreed that if the terms which have been worked and wrong will emerge triumphant. What do these statements and their reception in Germany reveal? They reveal the grim fact, which had better be plainly realised, that we are in conflict, and we must face the truth unflinchingly. There is revealed the fact that between the most moderate and disinterested statement of the British and American opinion in Britain and in America, on the one hand, and the present hopes and ambitions of Prussian military authorities, on the other, there is a veritable abyss, which no bridge can span at the present time. The military party in Berlin is still in complete control of the whole resources, not only of Germany, but of Austria-Hungary, of Bulgaria, and of Turkey. They have not yet abandoned hope of a decisive military victory. In their view, the violation of Belgium was a regrettable necessity, the sufferings of her people a well-deserved chastisement for their contumacy, and the sinking of the *Lusitania* a legitimate act of war, justified by the German military code and, as if to give us an object-lesson and a proof of the faith that is in them, they salute the pronouncement of the Allied peace terms by sinking a hospital ship in defiance of the clearest convention. They believe it is in their power to emerge from this struggle victorious and unimpeded, with more territory, with more subjects, more influence.

AMERICANS' FULL AID.
This is, therefore, a time for action, and in its most decisive form, in its most intense degree, and on the largest scale ever yet planned in the war. We have stated our war aims plainly, soberly, and fearlessly. The next thing to do is to force them on the enemy. (Cheers.) That we must now proceed to take in hand with the utmost vigour and dispatch, in a manner which will be justified in securing so great a prize. We have enough in hand to equip several hundred thousand Americans to the last detail of military outfit if it were found possible by shipping arrangements to bring them to the seat of war. (Cheers.) But it is not enough. That is not enough. Nothing is enough. More, more, more! That is what our cry must be unceasingly, in season and out of season.

WAR IS LIKE A RACE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY character, in which once started, has to be run through to the end. If you flag, if you relax if you struggle, if you fail, not only does victory escape further from you, but defeat draws nearer from behind. And as the struggle reaches its climax, as the race reaches its decisive period, the runners draw together. They are no longer separated. They grow closer and closer together until at the supreme moment, when victory is within your grasp, defeat may not be far away from your shoulder. That is the revolution of this war which if I had the power, I would like to instil in the breast and heart of every man, woman, and child in this country and across the Atlantic, so that they may realise that the only way to shorten the misery and torment is by increasing the pace by increasing the intensity of the effort.

IT IS THE PACE THAT KILLS—YES, AND IT IS ONLY THE PACE THAT WINS. (Cheers.) The German armies released from their travailing Germany as fast as their devastated railways can carry them to the supreme effort of their latest military invention. They are on their way to the West, hundreds of thousands of them, thousands of guns, rolling across night after night, day after day. The greatest storm of all is gathering. The thunder clouds are packing up minute by minute before our eyes, but have good confidence, let us not for one moment lose our unshakable confidence that, right will triumph, and the prophecies are not being overlooked. We may remember the first battle of Ypres in November, 1914, when our soldiers were outnumbered by three to four to one, when they were without wire, without proper defence lines, with little artillery, and less ammunition, and hardly any machine-guns. We remember how that gallant force with awful slaughter scattered the pride of those fierce, fresh and powerful armies. After all the struggle had been fought their line was unbroken. (Loud cheers.) We must be better prepared now. Let us hasten up every man to our aid and to the maintenance of the good cause. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH FLYING MAN'S FEAT. GERMAN CAVALRY WHO CAUGHT A TARTAR.

During the course of a little round of seasons visits, writes *Reuter's* Correspondent at the British Front, I heard of a wonderful story of the adventures of one of our young flying men. He was one of our young flying men, and not being able to pick up any familiar landmarks, he planned to earth to inquire whereabout he was, making an easy landing upon a wide expanse of level ground. He was shouting to some peasant whom he saw digging in the near distance when to his astonishment he beheld a troop of German cavalry galloping towards him. It seldom takes an airman more than the space of a couple of heartbeats to make up his mind, and this young flyer, realising that he had in fact descended in Husland, at once opened his engine, full out and skimmed over the ground. But after jumping off, instead of flying away from the cavalry, he swung round and zoomed straight towards them. The officer leading the troop snapped at him several times with an automatic pistol, and then threw up his hands and fell forward as the airman opened with his Lewis gun. The troopers promptly realised that, instead of making a capture, they had caught a tartar, and bolted, scattering as they fled.

The flying man continued to pursue and fire upon them so long as there was any thing left to chase, then he set a westerly course by his compass, and climbed up into the haze again so as to be beyond the attention of anti-aircraft batteries. Apparently he made rather a long flight so as to ensure that he should be well on the right side of the line when he descended, for when he did come down and ask where he was he discovered that Paris was only a few kilometres further on.

at the enemy. I think it right to make these statements to explain and impress upon the country the necessity for measures which will have to be taken to curtail consumption in every form; to curtail civil industries which have been our wealth and overseas trade. I have had to reduce by hundreds of thousands of tons the shell steel, and in other directions to effect economies owing to tonnage. Literally it is a case of ton for ton; civil consumption in its various forms on the one hand, and shells for our armies on the other. We must face much harder conditions in this country than hitherto, and you will face them with us, and with our dauntless French allies.

Do not let me lead you, however, to suppose that if I talk like this it is because I have any want of confidence in the final result of the war. I am sure we can win. (Cheers.) I am sure we can win right on. (Loud cheers.) I am sure we can win the whole of the globe and inspiring programme which President Wilson has set before us, but only if we use all the resources at our disposal, and use them to the full, laying aside every impediment. In spite of all the restrictions upon our tonnage, to spite of our having continuously to release men from munition production for the front, I can give you this assurance—that the British Armies in this year which has just opened will have a far more powerful artillery, a larger supply of shells, and finer equipment in every respect, especially in respect of the most costly and important weapons, than they had in any previous campaign, and after all they have been well-equipped armies in previous campaigns. (Cheers.)

Yes, I say, bring up all your reserves in a manner which will be justified in securing so great a prize. We have enough in hand to equip several hundred thousand Americans to the last detail of military outfit if it were found possible by shipping arrangements to bring them to the seat of war. (Cheers.) But it is not enough. That is not enough. Nothing is enough. More, more, more! That is what our cry must be unceasingly, in season and out of season.

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THE GERMAN IN AFRICA. THE STORY OF KARL PETERS.

[BY AFRICANUS.]

I might call the notorious Karl Peters the father, or should I say the stepfather, of the German Empire in Africa. His story is strange and yet, in a sense, it is characteristic. I do not say it is characteristic of the German character.

On the contrary, a German party in the Reichstag devoted itself to obtaining justice for Peters; but it is characteristic of German rule, of German officialdom, and of the German military caste, for the whole career of Dr. Peters shows that his worst atrocities, even when they were proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, were secretly condoned by the German Government, and at the present time Dr. Peters is again in favour and hailed as the chief German authority on Colonial affairs.

One clue to the mentality of Peters is his hatred not only of England but the whole Anglo-Saxon race, and of the ideas which that race represents. I say the Anglo-Saxon race because in the notorious libel action brought by Peters against Dr. Friedrich Lange it was shown that one of his favourite projects was to incite the German people of the United States against the English element, and Count Joachim Peil, the explorer, bore out this charge of Dr. Lange. A German party this project of creating a German party in America was constantly in Peters' mind and conversation.

Peters' hatred of the English helped no doubt to lead him into a native policy which was the exact opposite of everything for which British administration stands, as the *Vonische Zeitung* said, "regarded himself as one of the Obmen of Nietzsche's philosophy." The German Blond had by his racial birthright no limitations to his power or his lust, he was a law unto himself, and a black man was his slave and chattel to be exploited, driven, and killed, if necessary, without any compunction of law or justice. In East Africa he was known by the natives as "the man with the blood-stained hand."

The Danish explorer, Scabianus, has the following passage in the account of his expedition up the River Tana, now in British East Africa: "A few years before Dr. Peters had made practically the same journey, for the last white man he had seen was Dr. Peters, who had admitted all these atrocities. On every side I came upon traces of war. In the neighbourhood of Obangai I found eleven villages that had been destroyed by fire, and everywhere skeletons of men, women, and children; these of women and children being especially numerous. It was almost impossible for me to secure the necessary rice for my people. As soon as we approached the whole population fled panic-stricken. The English Commissioner in Lamu, Mr. Maclellan, marked to myself and others, if we had only caught Peters then we should have hanged him on the nearest tree." The intention of Peters' expedition was to cut Britain off from the Nile and the Central Lakes.

He was not at the time officially supported by the German Government, but he helped to create the German East Africa Company. His treatment of the natives led to such war and anarchy that about 1890 the German Government took over its territories as an Imperial Colony.

Dr. Peters was placed in charge of the Kilimanjaro District, over which he had powers of life and death. This was in 1891, and on March 14th, 1896, Herr Bebel showed how he used those powers to the wretched natives under his rule. It appears that he had a harem of named women, and that a native boy suspected Mabruk, one of his servants with one of his concubines, and also of stealing some cigarettes. Peters held a mock court and had the boy hanged. Not content with that he pursued the women who had fled for protection to the village of their Chief, the girl Gadogda was flogged daily until her back resembled "chopped meat"; she was put in chains but again escaped; again she was caught; and this time she was hanged.

Political agitation forced the Government to take action, and Peters was dismissed from the service by a disciplinary Court. The Court found not that the charges were proved against him, but that he had told lies on the subject. Peters appealed, being supported by powerful officials, who announced that the Government had no intention of doing the only thing that was adequate, originally brought before a disciplinary Court of Second Instance, but this time Peters was condemned on all charges. After a decorous interval, Peters' friends, a Dr. Arndt and Count Arnim among them, petitioned the Emperor, and Peters was rehabilitated, his title of Imperial Commissioner being restored to him.

Herr Bebel again took up the case in 1906, and the case of Peters became world-famous. An election was fought upon it, but Peters was supported by the whole power of organised officialdom and as in April, 1914, Dr. Peters was awarded a pension for his great services in East Africa, we may say that the Peters view of Colonialism is the German official view. This view was put in a phrase by General von Libel:—"It is impossible in Africa to get on without cruelty." Peters himself has stated in his writings that British justice in the Colonies merely made the natives useless, and that forced labour was the only means of civilising the negro. Forced labour was applied in German East Africa by Ordinance, the Chiefs were ordered to supply so many native workers, and if they failed they were flogged and the natives were taken by force. Evidence before a Labour Commission in British East Africa showed

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S TRADE. STRONG AMERICAN ACTION.

Half a million American business men are voting, through their commercial organisations, on the question of notifying business men in Germany that they will not re-establish trade relations with Germany unless a Government responsible to the people is given power there (wrote *The Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent at New York on January 14th). The proposed message is contained in a reference submitted to its membership by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The suggested action, it is explained, involves "no thought of revenge or punishment, but is based upon the logic that only through industrial intercourse with the United States can the military party in Germany get the sinews with which to precipitate a second great world-war." The message sets forth that the size of Germany's present armament and her militaristic attitude have been due to the fact that her Government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people, and also that the war will be the measure of greatness of the armament forced on all nations. A careful analysis of economic conditions shows that the size of Germany's future armament will fundamentally depend on her after-war receipts of raw materials and the profits from her foreign trade. The message continues:

"Whereas in our opinion the American people, for the purpose of preventing excessive armament, will assuredly enter into an economic combination against Germany if governmental conditions in Germany make it necessary for self-defence, and whereas we believe the American people will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German Government has in reality become a responsible instrument controlled by the German people, therefore be it resolved that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America earnestly calls the attention of business men in Germany to these conditions, and urges them also to study this situation and to co-operate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted, and that lasting peace may be made more certain."

Great importance is attached here to the action of the Chamber of Commerce, and I learn that means are available, despite the rigid censorship, to see that business men are generally accurately informed of the chamber's proposal. It is officially denied the chamber's action is inconsistent with President Wilson's policy, the first principle of which is to obtain responsible government in Germany, and "to establish equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace." With a free Germany, both Dr. Wilson and the Chamber of Commerce believe that other countries of the world would not find it necessary for their safety to discriminate against German trade.

that wages were fixed by Government, and that forced labour was looked upon as a regular part of the taxation, but the brutality of the method was explained by the Rev. E. W. Doolittle and other missionaries. They showed that the district native officials took the thatch of the native houses if the labour was not forthcoming, and even took the women and children. The result was that in some times the people sought refuge in forest fastnesses, leaving only the sick and the old, and some of these sick fell victims to lions in the night.

Herr Dittmann explained the system to the Reichstag. "Every black man," he said, "must prove by his work ticket that he has worked at least 30 days each month for white men; if he cannot, he is dragged to the district police station and there officially flogged with a sjambok." The result was that natives were crossing over from the German to the British Colonies in such numbers that the German Colonies were becoming depopulated. "The thriving condition of the British Colony of Nigeria," said Dittmann, "rests on the greater economic independence of their negro population. Whilst our cocoa plantations in the year 1912 applied in all 4 million marks worth of cocoa, the independent peasant holdings of British Nigeria sent 40 million marks worth to the world's markets."

Even the German merchants protested on the ground that the forced labour was leading to stagnation and death, and the Secretary of State, Herr Dernburg, in his statement to the Budget Committee of February, 1909, confessed that "labourers were obtained under circumstances which could not be distinguished from slave hunts. The State is always asked to carry a whip in its hand."

The whip was picturequely described by Herr Bebel himself on March 20th, 1906. "It is," he said, "not so much a rope as a weapon. It is stepped in hot tar and is then dipped in sand to produce a very rough surface. When it has become stiff and hard it is an instrument which may possibly cause death, yet it is used indifferently upon men, women, and children up to twice twenty-five strokes." There are many authentic cases of flogging to death, and the cases are numerous of natives mutilated and crowded for life.

Such is the Peters system. Peters himself in 1902 thus justified it:—"The English Government," he said, "pampers the blacks to such an extent as to make the country impossible for the whites."

It is this system—the Peters system—that has isolated a great part of Africa.

—Morning Post.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong | Connecting Mail | Due at MARSEILLES | Due at LONDON |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| COLOMBO | Noon | Sin. from Colombo | 1917 | 1917 |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT |
|---|----------------------|
| Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company. | |

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

| STEAMERS | Leave Hongkong about | Leave SINGAPORE about | Due at MARSEILLES, leaving about | Due at LONDON about |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended. | | | | |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & PEGG, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATES |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | KITANO MARU 18,000 tons | 16th March 11 A.M. |
| | SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,600 tons | 23rd " 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | NIKKO MARU 8,000 tons | 18th " 11 A.M. |
| | AKI MARU 12,500 tons | 20th April 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | BENTEN MARU 8,000 tons | 10th March |

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON
§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:
FUSHIMI MARU Wed. 13th March, 11 A.M.
KASHIMA MARU Sat. 23rd March, 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MORE, Manager.

Telephone 262 and 263

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| KOREAIMARU | 18,000 | SAT. 9th Mar. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 | FRI. 22nd Mar. |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 | TUES. 9th Apr. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | TUES. 16th Apr. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | SAT. 27th Apr. |
| PERIA MARU | 8,000 | FRI. 10th May |

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, ORUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| ANYO MARU | 18,600 tons |
| KIYO MARU | 17,300 " |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 " |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 274 and 275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| "AFRICA MARU" | WED. 20th Mar. at 3 P.M. |
| "CANADA MARU" | TUES. 26th Mar. at 3 P.M. |
| "MANILA MARU" | THUR. 14th Apr. at 3 P.M. |

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anging, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| "AMAKUSA MARU" | SUNDAY, 10th Mar. at 10 A.M. |
| "JOSHIN MARU" | MONDAY, 11th Mar. at 9 A.M. |
| "SOSHU MARU" | THURSDAY, 14th Mar. at 8 A.M. |
| "KAIJO MARU" | SUNDAY, 17th Mar. at 10 A.M. |

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(APRIL 10, 1918.)

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Fraser's Buildings, 100, Queen's Road.

